Revoked Jan. 12, 1999

(19) Europäisches Patentamt
Europ an Pat nt Offic
Offic européen des br vets

(11) Publication number: **0 357 841 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: **02.03.94**

(51) Int. Cl.5: **B29C 53/06**, B31B 1/25, B23K 26/00

(21) Application number: **88201929.2**

(22) Date of filing: **07.09.88**

(54) **A method of providing score lines in packaging material.**

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.03.90 Bulletin 90/11

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
02.03.94 Bulletin 94/09

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 10, no. 18 (M-448)[2075], 24th January 1986;& JP-A-60 177 984 (KOGYO GIJUTSUN (JAPAN)) 11-09-1985

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EP 0 357 841 B1

Description

This invention relat s to a method of providing score lines in packaging material by local evaporation by m ans of a laser beam, said laser beam and packaging material being relatively movable. This method is known from GB-A-2,161,427.

The provision of score lines in suitable places in containers contributes largely to the consumer-friendliness of a container in that

- the container can be opened easily without using special tools such as scissors, knives, nails and teeth,
- the dosability of the contents after opening the container, is considerably improved because an opening of the desired configuration is produced instead of a randomly extending tear;
- the aesthetical appearance after opening is improved.

The score lines themselves should comply with the following requirements:

- the packaging material, after provision of the score line, may not tear during further treatment, such as filling, transport, storage,
- the container should continue to comply with predetermined transmission values, i.e. the contents may not lose aroma, smell, taste and the like or there may be no ingress of water vapour, oxygen and the like into the contents through the score lines.

In the method disclosed in GB-A-2,161,427, sheets to be folded to a container are provided with score or fold lines by means of a laser beam, the configuration of said lines corresponding with a mask placeable on the sheet. The sheets are placed one by one underneath the laser beam and, after provision of the score lines, are removed. This method is insufficiently efficient for application on an industrial scale and in particular too slow.

The provision of score lines by means of a laser beam in an advancing web of packaging material is known from USP 3,909,582. In that arrangement, the laser beam is stationary and the score line extends in the direction of advance of the web of packaging material. By imparting to the laser source a reciprocating movement transverse to the direction of advance of the web, the score line can acquire an approximately sinusoidal configuration, as described in USP 4,549,063.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of forming score lines of any given configuration in packaging material at a high rate. This object is solved by the features of claim 1.

By packaging material are understood both single materials and multiple complexes, consisting of one or more lay rs of paper, cellophane, aluminum foil and a very large range of synthetic plastics films, such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester, polyamides, PBC, PVDC, surlyn, polystyrene, with the different layers being bonded togeth r with adhesive, lacquer, synthetic plastics material, wax, hot melt and the like.

In certain types of containers, it may be desirable to provide score lines on both sides of the web of packaging material. According to the present invention, this can be attained by means of a laser beam of adjustable intensity, operative on each side of the web of packaging material, each laser beam being steered by pattern-dependent signals in two mutually perpendicular directions.

The method according to the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of the device suitable for applying the method;

Fig. 2-8 show examples of containers provided with score lines.

Fig. 1 shows a device for applying the method according to the present invention, wherein a roll 1 of packaging material 2 with a recurrent printed pattern is passed through the device for providing score lines on one or possibly two sides, which score lines should naturally be in register with the printed pattern provided on the web of packaging material 2. After providing score lines, the web of material 2 is wound on a roll 3, from which separate containers are cut, with further operations such as filling, sealing, etc.

The web of material 2 is conducted along a first scanner 9 and possibly along a second scanner 10 by means of a plurality of deflector rolls 4-8. Scanners 9, 10 are fed with a laser beam from a laser source 11, scanners 9, 10 are fitted with so-called flying optics, lenses and focus correction, providing for the possibility of moving the laser beam over the advancing web of material 2 in two mutually perpendicular directions X, Y and at adjustable intensity. The movement of the laser beam in the X or Y direction is controlled from a control device 12, transmitting control signals to the flying optics and the focus correction of scanner 9 and possibly also to scanner 10. These control signals are generated in control device 12 on the basis of the desired configuration of the score line, which is entered into control device 12 by means of a programming unit 13. Naturally, the control signals should also be related to the advancing speed of the web of material 2, which speed is measured with a suitable transducer 14, whose output signal is applied to the control device 12. As the score line to be provided has to be brought into register with the printing pattern of the web of material 2, there is provided a scanning eye 15 for scanning the printing pattern, said eye 15 being electrically connected to control device 12.

Scanner 10 for providing a score line possibly at the rear of the web of material 2 can b fed from the laser sourc 11 by means of a beam splitting mirror 16 and a stationary mirror 17. It is also possible to provid , at the location of the beam splitting mirror 16, a swivelling mirror which is moved under the control of control device 12 at such a frequency that the score lines are formed alternately at the front and the back of the web of material 2.

For the purpose of adjusting the score lines made by the scanner 10, at different pattern lengths of the printed pattern, to a given pattern length, there is provided a tensioning roller 18 between deflector rolls 5, 6, which roller 18 is movable, under the control of control device 12, by means of a motor 19 in such a manner that the loop 20 formed in the web of material 2 by the tensioning roller is adjusted to the pattern length.

Examples of packaging materials and score lines provided therein will be described in more detail hereinafter.

Example 1 (Figs. 2-3)

Fig. 2a shows a sachet 20 containing a dried product for soups, sauces and the like, and provided in the right-hand corner with a score line 21, which may have a continuous or a discontinuous form. In the flat position (Fig. 2b) the width of the container is equal to the roll width. Score line 21 has approximately the form of a semi-ellipse. The composition of the packaging material is as follows:

- 0.0125 mm polypropylene (11 g/m^2)
- 2 g/m^2 lacquer
- 60 g/m^2 coated kraft paper
- 1 to 1.5 g/m^2 adhesive
- 0.008 mm aluminum foil (21.6 g/m^2)
- 2 g/m^2 lacquer
- 0.025 mm LD polyethylene (24 g/m^2).

For the purpose of forming a score line, the entire outer film (polypropylene) and part of the subjacent paper are evaporated according to the selected pattern. The intermediate aluminum foil remains entirely intact and gives shelf life to the contents of the container.

With broader rolls of packaging material, as shown in Fig. 3a, three parallel, identically moved laser beams are provided for simultaneously forming three juxtaposed score lines 21. Figs. 3b-d show alternative forms of score line 21. Their configuration is determined on the one hand by aesthetical considerations and on the other hand by the wish to be able to dose th contents of the container uniformly.

Example 2 (Figs. 4-5)

The composition of the packaging material for the coffee package shown in Figs. 3-4 is as follows:

- 0.021 mm polypropylene (19 g/m^2)
- 2 g/m^2 lacquer
- 50 g/m^2 coated kraft paper.

The synthetic plastics film of this laminate cannot be torn without scissors or knife. Owing to the score line 21 formed down to the paper, the container can be opened easily and the coupon removed. In this case, too, the width of the spread container may be equal to the roll width (Fig. 4) or considerably narrower, so that a plurality of containers are located in side-by-side position (Fig. 5).

Example 3 (Fig. 6)

The container shown in Fig. 6 consists of a single layer of polypropylene of 30-35 μ (about 27 or 32 g/m^2). This single synthetic plastics film is evaporated partly at the score line 21 and can then be torn off easily along the score line.

Example 4 (Figs. 7-8)

The cigar container shown in Figs. 7 and 8 consists of a box 22 of cardboard, wherein a bag 23 is glued. Bag 23 is formed from a non-printed web of material of the following composition:

- 28 g/m^2 polyester
- 13 g/m^2 polyethylene
- 7 μ aluminum foil (18.9 g/m^2)
- 18 g/m^2 polyethylene.

The outermost polyester layer cannot be torn. By providing the score lines 21 in the two outside synthetic plastics films, it becomes possible for the intermediate portion to be opened when box 22 is opened, because the rim 24 of bag 23 is adhered to the tab 25 of box 22. Rim 24 is connected at the opposite side by a ribbon of adhesive 26 to the subjacent frontof bag 23. The score lines 21 are provided in the web of material 2 according to a fixed pattern of a given strike-off length.

The aluminum foil and the subjacent polyethylene remain unaffected by the score lines 21, so that the aroma of the cigars continues to be present so long as the container 22, 23 is not opened.

The bag-in-box package shown in Fig. 8 differs from that shown in Fig. 7 only in that the bag 23 is sealed in another place by a sealing seam 27. Score lines 21 in this case do not continue as far as the turned down rim of the packaging material but terminate in the "full" material near the point P. To ensure the proper opening of bag 23 by means of tab 25 of box 22, the ends of the score lines 21 should be interconnected by a horizontal score lin

28, to be provided both at the front and at the back of the web of material 2. Naturally, here too, tab 25 is connected near score line 28 to bag 23 by means of gluing.

In the event of long score lines or lines of weakness of complicated configuration, it may be desirable to split the lines into parts which are each provided in the web of material with a separately controllable laser beam. In the device shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1, two laser beams with associated scanners 9 should then be available on the same side of the web of material 2, while naturally control device 12 should be adapted for the independent control of the two scanners 9.

Claims

1. A method of providing score lines in single or multilayered packaging material through local evaporation of a portion of said material, using a controllable laser beam, which is movable relative to said packaging material in two mutually perpendicular directions from a fixed point in response to control signals, which define the path of the score line to be provided on the packaging material,
   characterized by
   - advancing a web of packaging material at a substantially uniform, adjustable speed in a web path past a first laser beam, directed onto a first side of said web so as to locally evaporate material from said first side, thereby forming score lines thereon, said web having a recurring pattern of printed images appearing on one side thereof
   - moving said first laser beam in response to pattern dependent control signals, said signals defining a path of said score lines to be provided in registration with said pattern and being responsive to the speed of the web
   - adjusting the focal length of said laser beam so that the focus of the first laser beam is maintained on the first side of the web, while said score lines are being formed thereon
   - monitoring positional irregularities in the recurring pattern of printed images on said one side of the web and
   - adjusting in response to said monitoring, the pattern dependent control signals so as to maintain said score lines in registration with said pattern.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by directing a second controllable laser beam on a second side of th web so as to provide score lines in said second sid that are at least partly in registration with the scor lines provided on the first sid of the web.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by directing a second controllable laser beam on the first side of the web such that the score lines formed by the second controllable laser beam provide contiguous portions of the score lines formed by said first controllable laser beam.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Einkerbungen in ein- oder mehrlagigem Verpackungsmaterial durch örtliche Verdampfung eines Teiles dieses Materials, wobei ein steuerbarer Laserstrahl benutzt wird, der relativ zum Verpakkungsmaterial in zwei senkrecht aufeinander stehenden Richtungen aus einem festen Punkt beweglich ist, ansprechend auf Steuersignale, die den Weg der im Verpackungsmaterial herzustellenden Einkerbung bestimmen,
   dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
   - eine Verpackungsmaterialbahn mit im wesentlichen gleicher, einstellbarer Geschwindigkeit auf ihrem Weg an einem ersten Laserstrahl vorbeigeführt wird, der auf eine erste Seite der Materialbahn gerichtet ist, um örtlich Material von dieser ersten Seite zu verdampfen, wodurch Einkerbungen darauf gebildet werden, welche Bahn auf einer Seite ein wiederkehrendes Muster gedruckter Bilder zeigt
   - der erste Laserstrahl ansprechend auf musterabhängige Steuersignale bewegt wird, welche Signale einen Weg der entsprechend dem Muster herzustellenden Einkerbungen bestimmen und auf die Bahngeschwindigkeit ansprechen
   - die Brennweite des Laserstrahles so eingestellt wird, daß der Brennpunkt des ersten Laserstrahles auf der ersten Bahnseite beibehalten wird, während die Einkerbungen darauf gebildet werden
   - Positionsunregelmäßigkeiten im wiederkehrenden Muster der gedruckten Bilder auf der einen Bahnseite überwacht werden und
   - die musterabhängigen Steuersignale ansprechend auf die Überwachung so eingestellt werden, daß die Einkerbungen entsprechend dem Muster beibehalten werden.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein zweiter steuerbarer Laser-

strahl auf eine zweite Bahnseite gerichtet wird, um Einkerbungen auf der zw iter Seite herzustellen, die wenigstens teilw is den auf der ersten Bahnseite hergestellten Einkerbungen entsprechen.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein zweiter steuerbarer Laserstrahl auf die erste Bahnseite derart gerichtet wird, daß die durch den zweiten steuerbaren Laserstrahl gebildeten Einkerbungen benachbarte Teile der durch den ersten steuerbaren Laserstrahl gebildeten Einkerbungen ergeben.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour réaliser des lignes d'entaille dans un matériau d'emballage à couche unique ou plusieurs couches, par évaporation locale d'une partie dudit matériau, en utilisant un faisceau laser contrôlable pouvant être déplacé par rapport audit matériau d'emballage, à partir d'un point fixe, dans deux directions mutuellement perpendiculaires, en réponse à des signaux de commande qui définissent le parcours de la ligne d'entaille qu'il faut réaliser sur le matériau d'emballage,
caractérisé par:
   - l'avancement d'une feuille de matériau d'emballage à une vitesse réglable, en substance uniforme, la feuille avançant en traversant un premier faisceau laser dirigé sur une première face de ladite feuille, de manière à évaporer localement le matériau de ladite première face, pour former ainsi sur elle des lignes d'entaille, ladite feuille possédant un schéma répété d'images imprimées apparaissant sur une de ces faces,
   - le déplacement dudit premier faisceau laser en réponse à des signaux de commande dépendant du schéma, lesdits signaux définissant un parcours desdites lignes d'entailles à réaliser en correspondance audit schéma et réagissant à la vitesse de la feuille,
   - l'ajustement de la distance focale dudit faisceau laser de telle sorte que le foyer du premier faisceau laser soit maintenu sur la première face de la feuille pendant que lesdites lignes d'entaille sont formées sur elle,
   - la surveillance des irrégularités de position dans le schéma répété d'images imprimées sur ladite face de la feuille, et
   - l'ajustement, en réaction à ladite surveillance, des signaux de commande dépendant du schéma, de manière à maintenir lesdites lignes d'entaille en correspondance avec ledit schéma.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'on dirige un second faisceau laser contrôlable sur une seconde face de la feuille, de manière à réaliser dans ladite seconde face des lignes d'entaille qui sont au moins partiellement en correspondance avec les lignes d'entaille réalisées sur la première face de la feuille.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'on dirige un second faisceau laser contrôlable sur la première face de la feuille, de telle sorte que les lignes d'entaille formées par le second faisceau laser contrôlable constituent des lignes d'entaille contiguës aux lignes d'entailles formées par ledit premier faisceau laser contrôlable.

FIG.1

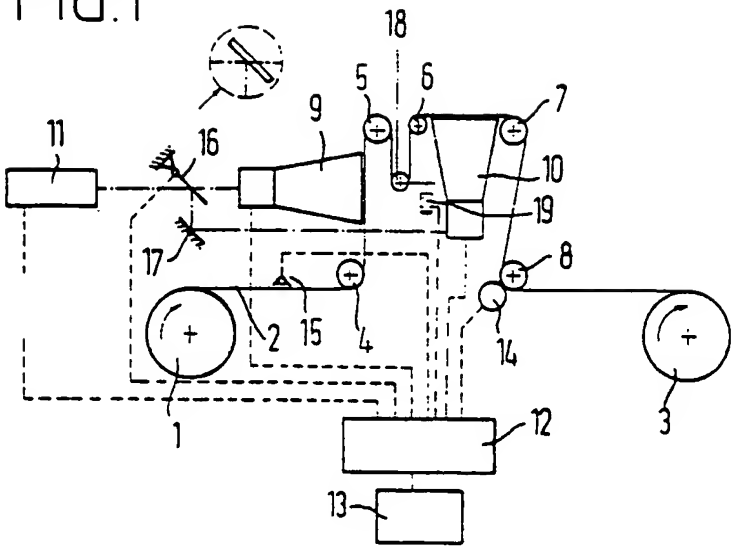


FIG.2

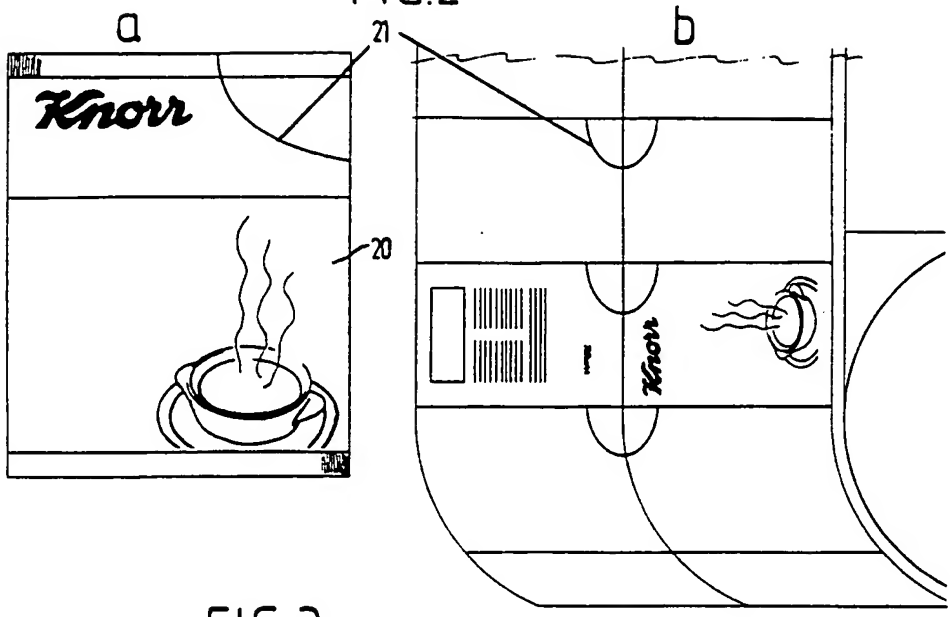


FIG.3

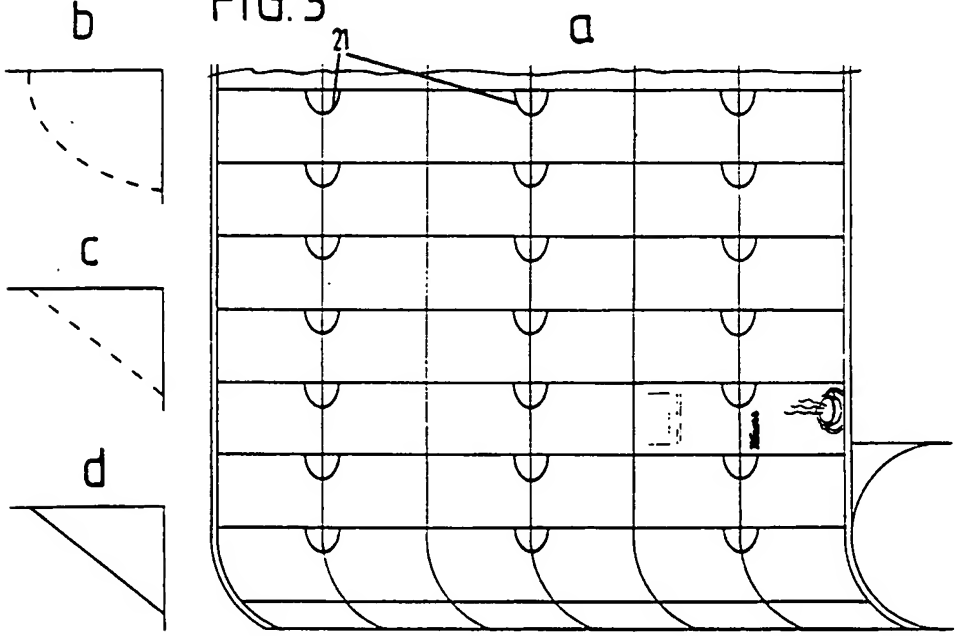


FIG.4

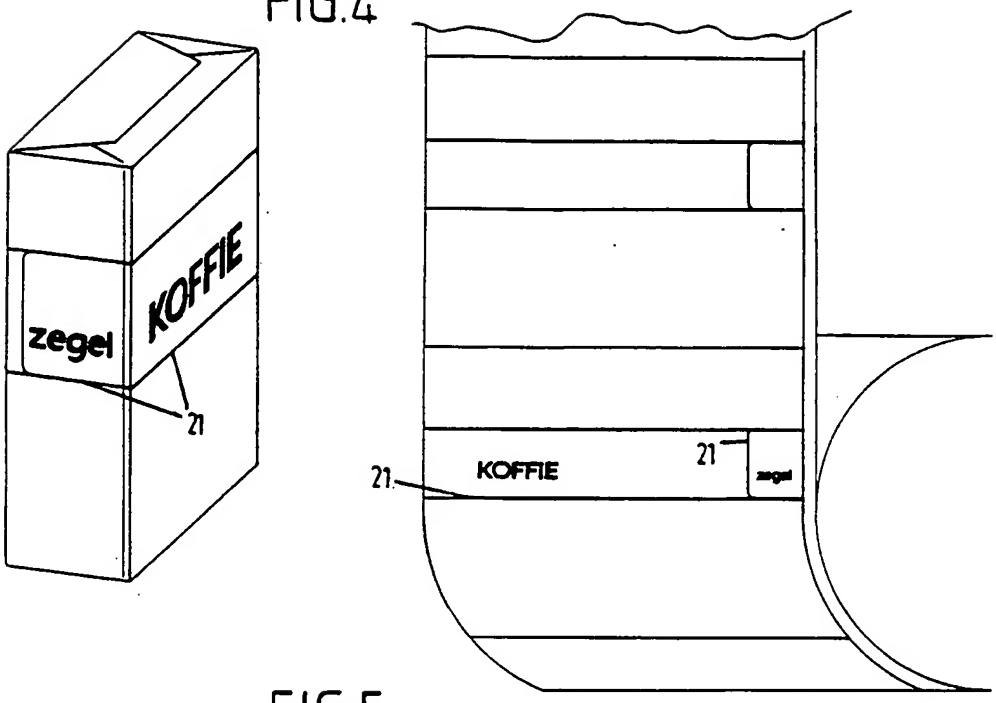
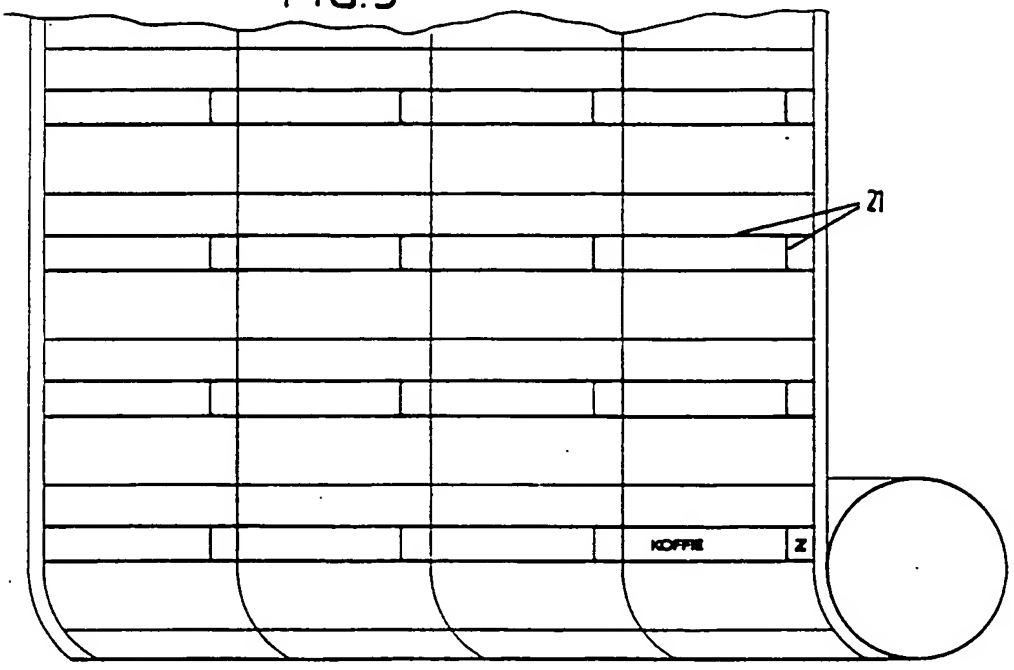


FIG.5



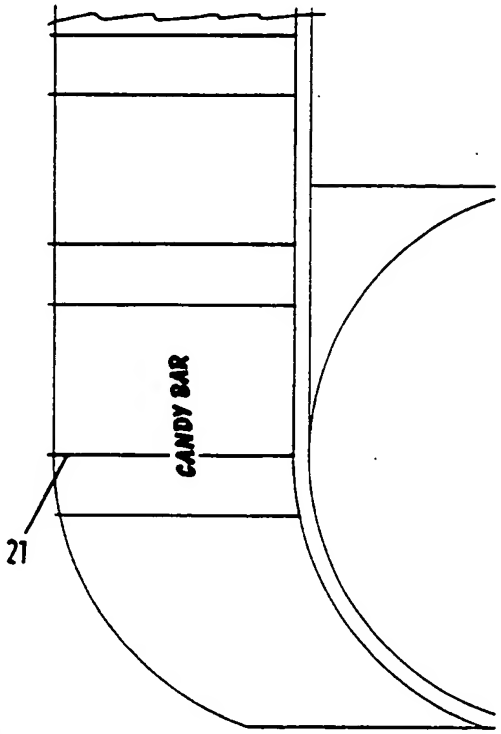


FIG.6

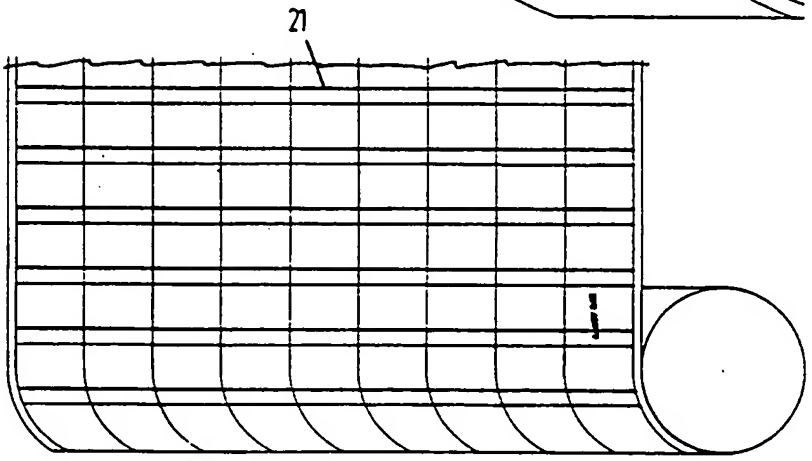
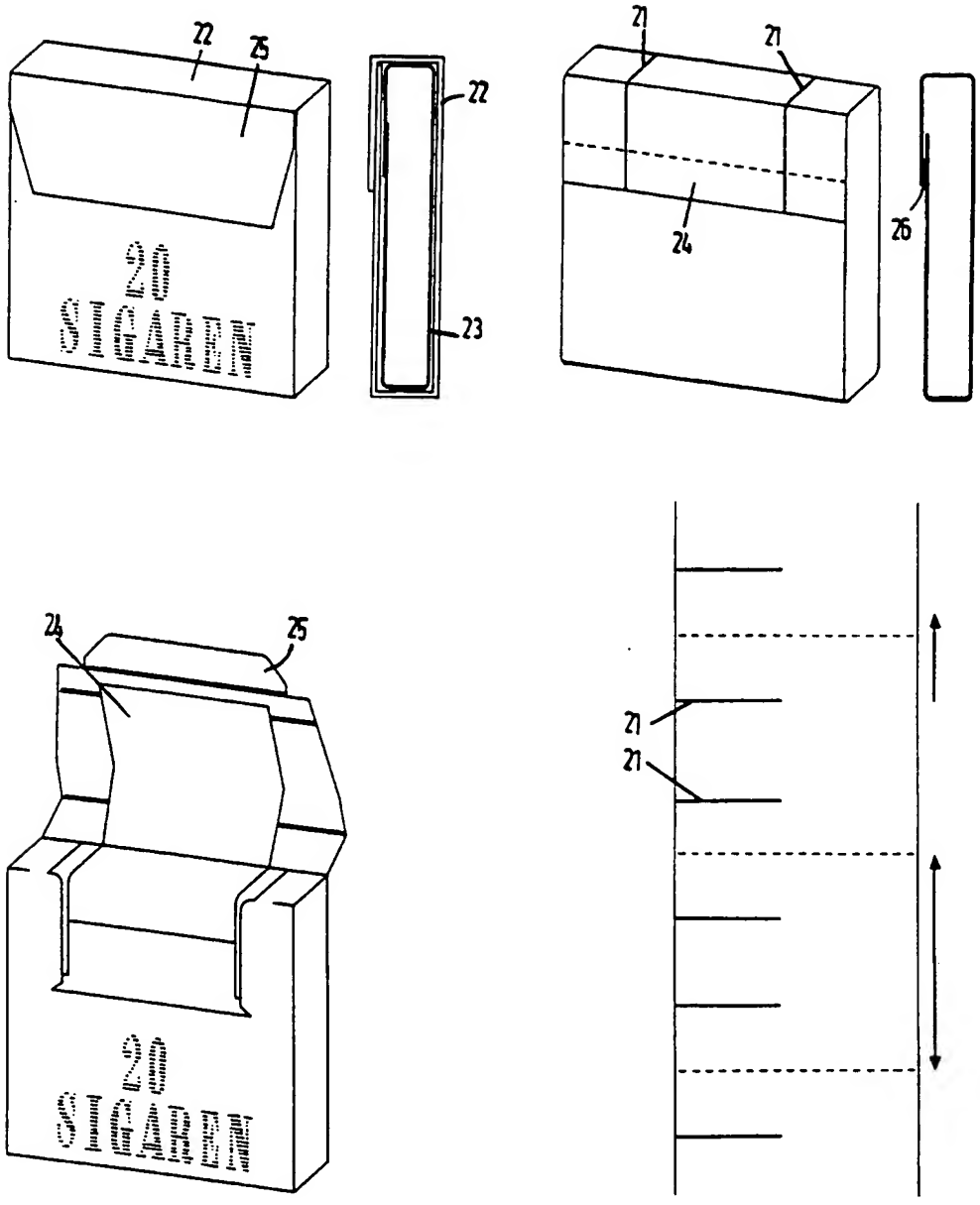


FIG.7



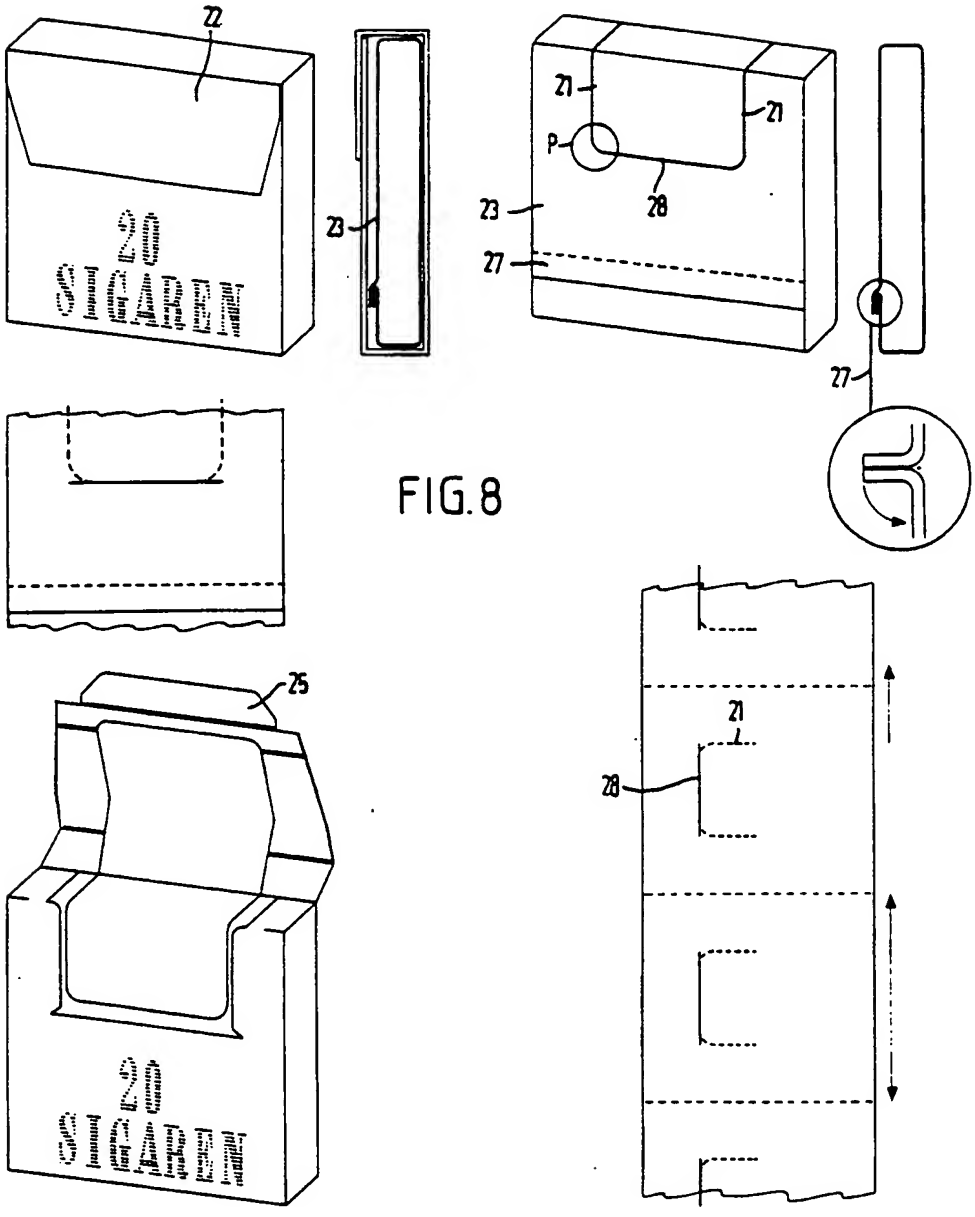


FIG.8